British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 332.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 29th DECEMBER, 1832. [Vol. vii.

BUENOS AYRES.

Another year is about to close upon us. We had thought to offer a few remarks upon the political events of the last year, as they may have affected this country; we however, for the present, decline this employment. Certain is is that cause for congratulation exists. Domestic peace continues, and an evident improvement has taken place in trade, partly owing, perhaps, to the demand from the interior provinces; and this demand would have been still further increased had the wheat harvest proved abundant.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The decree of 20th August, 1827, prohibiting the impressment of individuals for the public service, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, and then by the express permission of the Government, was republished on 22d inst.

A communication from Señor Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga, dated 21st inst. to the Minister of War and Marine (General E. Martinez), states that he accepts the office of Minister of the Home Department, to which had been appointed, and will enter upon the duties thereof the moment his health will permit.

A communication from Señor Manuel V. de Maza, dated 24th inst. to the Minister of War and Marine, states that he accepts the office of Minister of Grace and Justice; at the same time requests to be relieved from the duties of the Foreign Department, which, from their importance, requires the exclusive attention of the Minister thereof.

Notice from the Office of War and Marine.
The Minister of War and Marine will give public audince, in his office, on Wednesdays, from one to two o'clock in the afternoon, to all those who desire to speak to him upon affairs connected with the department, without prejudice to hearing those, on the other days of the week, who may have urgent business to transact.

CHILI.

We have been favoured with Chili journals to 13th ult. brought by the French barque Philantrope.

The American frigate Potamac had arrived at Valparaiso from Sumatra, and sailed again for Talcahuano, in order to inquire respecting two American whalers detained there, being charged with some smuggling transactions. The Valparaiso journal *Mercurio* in speaking upon this subject, says—

"In one of our late numbers we called the attention of Government to this affair, which may prove the germ of discord, but which might be easily avoided."

On the 4th ult. several robbers entered the house of Mr. Thomas Edward Brown, at Valparaiso, seized his clerk (Mr. Allison) and locked him in a room, after which they rifled the premises. This affair had caused some stir at Valparaiso, because two persons charged with being concerned in this robbery, were impeached before a Justice of Peace (Señor Rojas), but he refused to hear evidence, and allowed those accused to remain at liberty. When complaints were uttered thereon, the scrivener said that "since the English had been in Chili, all sorts of crimes had increased; they had ruined the manufactures of the country, and left the poor people without employment." To comple the *funcion,* it was impossible to present any memorial to the Justice upon the subject, he having immediately set out an a party of pleasure to Quiliote, and was not to return for some days.

The President of the Republic of Peru (General Gamarra) had resigned office on the plea of ill health. This resignation, however, was not accepted.

PATAGONIA.

The brig Prosper has brought accounts that 1500 Indians were on the 17th inst. in the neighbourhood of *Del Carmen*, Patagonia's capital, the inhabitants of which were in considerable alarm, and preparing to defend it in case of an attack. It was however supposed that the operations of these unwelcome visiters would be confined, as usual to cattle stealing. The Indians have, it is said, sent a flag of truce to the Commandant at Del Carmen, wishing to enter into a treaty of peace, on condition of receiving security that no future molestation be offered to them, and threatening, in case of refusal, so assault the *capital.* With such foes it would be of little avail for the foreign Consuls to hoist their flags, even supposing that Del Carmen contained any such public agents. The London newspaper *Age*, in one of its recent numbers, has the following facetious notice:

"His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Clark to be his Consul General at Patagonia.

MENDOZA.

The proposed expedition against the Indians was much talked of at Mendoza. The Government there was making every preparation for the enterprise, and anxiously expected the concurrence thereto of the rest of the provinces.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the Adelaide, papers of the above city to 27th inst. They do not contain one word of news.

Commodore Ballard, it is reported, has been appointed to the command of the naval forces of the United States upon this station.

Henry Stephen Fox, Esq. late H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic, embarked on Thursday evening last, at half past 8 o'clock, and proceeded on board the brig Hartford, in the inner Roads, which vessel is to convey him to Rio Janeiro, and would have sailed yesterday but for the strong head wind.

The Hartford does not go direct to Rio Janeiro, intending to make a tour along the coast, and to visit Rio Grande, St. Catherines, &c.

On the 21st inst. the Señoras Pascuala Belaustegui de Arana and Casilda Iguarzabal de Peña waited upon the Governor, on the part of the Benificent Society, to congratulate him upon his accession to office; to which his Excellency returned a suitable reply, stating that the society might rely upon the protection of Government.

GHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—The Christmas of this year has been more gay in Buenos Ayres, than for some time past, and the villages of San Fernando and Las Conchas were crowded with visiters from town. Dancing was the "order of the day"—or rather of the night—in these happy *endroits.* The charming village of San Isidro, we are told, was not so well attended as on former years, and was somewhat *triste.* The Governor took an airing in his carriage on Christmas day, in the neighbourhood of town, accompanied by several military officers and a guard of three cavalry soldiers. On the afternoon of that day there was a bull fight at the Barracas; all the world was there, but the sports were not very good. On the 26th, in the afternoon, the same sports were repeated, with better success; four or five bulls were killed, and a great deal of merriment was caused by a *Gaucho,* who rode on the back of a bull, the enraged beast endeavouring to rid himself of his rider, but without success. The crowd of spectators was immense, including a great portion of females. We did not attend either of those exhibitions, not having any *gusto* that way. The Spanish bull fights are perhaps less cruel than the English bull bates, because in the former the poor animals are immediately killed, whilst in the latter they are preserved for further torture.

The 26th December is not included in the list of holidays, according to the new regulation. It was, however, pretty generally observed as a holiday, most of the shop-keepers being out of town "ruralizing," or attending the bull fights. The *Gaceta Mercantil* and *Lucero* were not published on 25th and 26th inst.; the *Diario de la Tarde*, however appeared on the latter day. Its two colleagues were highly indignant thereon, and charged the *Diario* with having violated the engagement it had entered into not to publish until the 27th.

TERRIBLE ALARM.—During the celebra- of the morning 10 o'clock mass, on Christmas day, at the Church of San Miguel, an insane woman who was present exclaimed—"The church is falling!—the church is falling!" The congregation was extremely numerous, particularly of females, who all rushed towards the doors—and such a scence took place. The ladies' veils were rent in twain—their tender feet trodden upon—shawls torn—curls disordered—*mangas* lost—the labours of the toilet destroyed, and, above all, the dear *preciosos* combs were placed in imminent jeopardy. We cannot vouch for any serious accident, beyond that of some ladies' "fainting away," although we have been told (we trust it is not correct) that in two instances it produced premature *accouchement.*

THE WEATHER.—Wednesday and Thursday last were days of excessive heat. On the latter day the thermometer was at 85 in the shade. On that night the wind shifted to S. with thunder and lightning, but no rain, and on the following day it was nearly a gale from the S. E., the thermometer 77. The dust during the week has been very annoying.

BATHING.—On Thursday evening the attendance at the river was extremely numerous, particularly of lady bathers. The crowd at the waterside extended as far as the eye could reach from north to south, presenting an animated scene, and would have been a good subject for a panorama.

THE ALAMEDA.—This promenade is now kept in tolerable order, and rendered as convenient as its miserable situation will permit. Prisoners are employed on almost every afternoon in sweeping it, and it is also watered by water carts. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings last a number of ladies honoured this walk with their presence.

By the schooner-brig Reindeer we have received English papers to 20th October. The affairs of Portugal occupy much of the public attention in Europe. The battle on 29th September, or rather the assault of Oporto by Miguel's troops, was more serious than had been expected. The following ar the particulars of that event:

Miguel's troops commenced the attack at daybreak, first on the French, then on the British, and then extended themselves along the whole line from right to left. The attack however failed, but the Miguelites rather retired than retreated.

A private letter in the London Morning Herald says—

"They (the Miguelists) handled the French and British, who have the extreme right, very severely, drove the former from his lines and took one of the trenches, but they were repulsed with great vigour, the French losing several men and officers, and their Colonel, the Count St. Leger, being wounded. The British were driven back, after a desperate resistance, and the enemy at one time had possession of the square of their barracks, but being reinforced by a detachment of Portuguese, they rallied in prime style, and regained their posts after cruel slaughter; Colonel Burrell, who had but just joined, being killed, Lieut. Luper and Ensign Burton being also killed, and every officer but one, Mr. Vanzella, being wounded. The French and British brigade were terribly cut up, it being evidently the object of the enemy to destroy them before he made his attack on the centre. Poor Burrell was shot as he was encouraging his men, crying out, "Come, my boys, we shall heve some wine presently." It was a sad day for our countrymen, but they have saved the town."

"A part of the French position was twice in their hands, but gallantly retaken and held; and the British line was in their possession nearly three hours.....The gallantry of the French was above all praise, and every one of their officers but one have shared the same fate with the British, being either killed or wounded. It was near three o'clock before the enemy was driven from the English barracks, and his last volley left 16 of our poor fellows dead within the square. His object was evidently to destroy the English and French brigade,—which is supposed to give a tone to the whole army,—before he ventures on the grand and final assault, which I calculate on his making to-night or to-morrow. I can give no idea of the numbers engaged, nor of the loss on either side. I suppose there were 3,000 men on the St. Cosma road, though the accounts from Don Pedro's head quarters estimgted them at many more. The loss must have been severe on both sides, and it will be cruelly felt at this time, as the lost men cannot be replaced, and I imagine the whole number under arms does not exceed 9,000, if so much. Col. St. Leger's arm, I understand, must be amputated; and I am glad to hear that but a few of the British officers are badly wounded, and the greater number will be able to resume their posts tomorow. I grieve to add that Mr. Vidall, the purser of his Majesty's ship Asia, who was looking on at the fight from the same battery with the Emperor, was severely wounded, and it is doubtful if he can survive. The troops of Don Miguel fought with the greatest spirit; and if they had not met with the obstinate resistance they did from the Foreign brigade, they must have carried the town. On this occasion, at least, their bravery is not questioned."

(From the London Times.)

With whatever interest the animated letter from Oporto may have clothed the military occurrences of the 29th ult., these latter cannot be honestly represented as otherwise than incomplete and indecisive. If Miguel's commanders wese aware of the loss sustained by the Constitutionalists, they would be wanting in their duty to refrain from renewing the attack; in which case, as a considerable number of the bravest men and officers of Don Pedro's corps had fallen, it seems doubtful how far what remained to fight would have succeeded in repelling the assailants.

It is true that the usurper has not excited in his own behalf (how could he?) any active spirit of attachment or support among the people of Portugal. But he has, undoubtly by dint of sanguinary tyranny, reduced their preference of Doña Maria to a mere inert feeling, not likely to show itself, even in words, until after the day shall have turned in her favour—that is, until the necessity for such a demonstration shall have ceased, or its value been sensibly diminished. For the conduct of the British Government, we repeat our satisfaction at its apparently amended character. The wrongs inflicted on this country by Miguel ought not to have been left unchastised so long, nor the lives of his Majesty's subjects at Oporto exposed to dangers which on their parts were wholly unmerited.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The intelligence from Oporto brought by the Confiance steamer, is not calculated to tranquilize us with regard to the issue of Don Pedro's expedition. The Miguelites, according to accounts, attacked with great vigour, and by directing their main force against the French and British brigade, they acted judiciously. The Miguelites all but accomplished their work; the French and British, though they fought gallantly, were literally swept away by overpowering masses, and the extent of the loss (to Don Pedro almost irreparable) may be inferred from the havock among the officers.

(From the Morning Post.)

The conflict at Oporto on the 29th ult., judging merely from the accounts sent to England by the partizans of Don Pedro, would appear to have been extremely unfavourable to the rebel cause, if not fatal to the last lingering hope cherished by the revolutionary party in France and England of its final success. It is evident that the English and French auxiliaries formed the only part of the rebel army upon which its leaders could place and reliance, and that the vagabond Portuguese with whom they had the misfortue to be associated in arms are, in the estimation of Don Pedro and his officers, and even in their own estimation, utterly worthless as soldiers.

We have no right to complain that Englishmen who hired themselves out to Don Pedro as mercenaries have been, however fatally to themselves, employed as a rampart to his own cowardly countrymen; but we cannot suppress our grief and indignation on finding that British sailors, in the service of their own sovereign, and under the proud flag of England, have been compelled to perform the same unworthy and degrading office. It will be perceived that we allude to the atrocious conduct of the captain of one of Don Pedro's ships, the Amelia, who, after he had been repeatedly warned off, persisted in sheltering himself under the lee of a British ship of war from the hostility of the Miguelites, which he had especially provoked; thus deciding the pretended neutrality of this country, and sporting with the lives of Englishmen. The life of one ot his Majesty's subjects was upon this occasion sacrificed to Lord Palmerston's mock neutrality, and to the insolence which it naturally inspires. Had our neutrality been any other than a mockery, the impudent and cowardly Pedrite who presumed to seek safety by violating it thus pertinaciously, and after a full and ample warning, would unquestionably have been blown out of the water, as he deserved, by order of the British officer, whose dignity he had insulted, and the lives of whose crew he had exposed to dangers which could not otherwise be repelled.

It is stated in the English papers that the British Government steamer Echo was placed at the service of Don Pedro, had he been compelled to fly.

The last accounts from Oporto state that Don Pedro wrs still in that city with his army, which in consequence of some reinforcements, amounted to about 15,000 men, and the recruiting for him in England was going on with great vigour; several thousand men, with all sorts of warlike stores, were about to sail from England for Oporto. Don Pedro had plenty of money, and his army and navy were regularly paid. Many of his political opponents ask who it is that thus supply him with such large funds, and say that the enthusiasm of the young men in England for his cause is equally ridiculous with that of their ancestors in the crusades.

Since the assault at Oporto it is said that a number of Don Miguel's troops have deserted to his opponent, but not one of the militia or volunteers. In the affair of the 29th September Don Pedro took about 250 prisoners; amongst them weie 9 friars, whom it is asserted he ordered to be chained together. The loss in killed and wounded in the battle above named could not be ascertained. From 1500 to 2000 men are put down as Don Miguel's loss. Don Pedro's casualties are rated at a much less number. There had been no action between the fleets of the opposing parties. Don Miguel's squadron was at Vigo, and Don Pedro's, it is said, was off Oporto; the Admiral of the former had orders not to fight—so a London journal avers, adding by way of comment that Admiral Sartorious always kept in sight of his opponent to see that he fulfilled these "non fighting orders."

A ship of war, with 26 guns and 230 men from Goa bound to Lisbon, with treasure to the amount of 30,000*l*., had been taken by a Constitutional brig of war and sent to Gibraltar.

Captain Brown, of H. B. M.'s ship Talavera, whilst going on shore, on 22d September, at Oporto, was fired at by the Miguelists' pickets. Captain Brown was glad to escape in safety, but he expressed his belief that the fire had not been made under the sanction of any officer, and that he was in some degree himself in fault for having ordered his men into that part of the river where an irregular combat is constantly kept up by skulking parties at both sides. A deputation was sent to General Teixera to complain of the insult. On falling in with Miguel's pickets they were politely requested to cry "Viva el Rey Don Miguel," which, however, they declined. On getting to head-quarters at Aguas Sanctas, about five miles from Oporto, the deputation found Teixera asleep, and they were received by Sir John Caphell, who refused to open the letter, but broke out into violent language against the British Government and the repeated breaches of neutrality which he said they had committed. The same language was used by the other officers of Don Miguel, until the arrival of Teixera, who immediately joined in the outcry, and accused Earl Grey and Lord Palmerston of most perfidious conduct. He refused to receive the letter, having been told it was in English, as he could not understand the language. It was at last returned to Lieutenant Elliot, who got it translated into Portuguese. During the half hour employed in doing so, every one of the suite indulged in the most angry language against England. A proper answer was at length given to Capt. B.'s letter, but with much reluctance. H. B. M.'s ship Asia 74, Admiral Parker, arrived on 25th September at Oporto, and intelligence was sent to Don Miguel's head-quarters announcing that it was the intention of H. B. M.'s forces to preserve the strictest neutrality. The messenger was received under strong feelings of excitement, and the Miguelites inveighed in terms of warm indignation against the English.

From the foregoing extracts it would appear that Don Pedro is likely to go to leeward, unless he be openly assisted by England or France. One of the London journals in the Pedro interest (the Morning Chronicle) says that the British Ministers will get very little credit now for their neutrality; they might have crippled Miguel by enforcing their claims at an appropriate period, and that as the adage says, "It is as well being hanged for a sheep as a lamb."

Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain, according to the last advices, was not dead. On the contrary, letters from Madrid, dated 5th October, say that he had quite recovered from his illness. The attack of apoplexy which he had suffered was so severe that all his attendants thought he could never recover. The English journals so

firmly believed in his death, that they inserted it as a fact, giving at the same time details of his public carreer, his "birth, parentage and education, life, character and behaviour," &c. &c.

Ferdinand, on his recovery, dismissed all his Ministers, and formed a new administration. The discarded Ministers were not "sound men and true" in their adherence to the political principles of their master; for, on the supposition that he could not recover, they became as great hypocrites as the three supposed widowers in "Giovanni in London," when they sung

"Our wives are burried in yonder church yard,
Let earth cover them, we'll dance over them."

But their wives came to life again, and so did Ferdinand the Seventh, and found that his faithful Ministers had been plotting in order to raise his brother Don Carlos to sovereign authority; nay, more, that when in a state of insensibility they had guided his hand and made him sign a document ejecting his daughter from the throne. Señor Bermudez, the Ambassador at London, was recalled by Ferdinand and placed at the head of the new Ministry. Bermudez is a real absolutist, and it is said that during his embassy at London he had various altercations with the British Government upon the subject of their allowing British subjects to assist so openly in the cause of Don Pedro, denominating it a breach of neutrality—that Spain had an equal right to assist Don Miguel, and that were he Minister of Spain he would advise his Sovereign to assist accordingly.

The wordy contention between Belgium and Holland seemed approaching to a crisis, and appearances denoted war. The Dutch King had issued a proclamation stating that he had spent two years in fruitless negotiation, and that now no other resource was left but to appeal to the God of battles. In the mean time an English and a French fleet were about to proceed to the Scheldt to coerce (so it is said) his Dutch Majesty to terms, and French troops were ready to act in the same cause.

The Pacha of Egypt had gained another victory over the Sultan's troops.

The ex-King of France, Charles X., was on his route to Austria, and had been received with great attention and respect on the Continent, particularly in Prussia.

Marshal Soult had been placed at the head of the new Ministry in France.

In Great Britain there was nothing particularly new as it regards politics. The Cholera Morbus had nearly subsided. Sir Walter Scott died at his seat at Abbotsbury on 21st September, aged 62. There had been a pageant got up at Drury-lane Theatre, in which all the characters in the Waverly novels were introduced.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—You have hitherto been quite impartial in your observations and general conduct upon the dispute, respecting the Falkland Islands, between the Government of this Republic and that of the United States. I therefore confidently expect that you will give insertion to the following extract from a New York Journal of September last, as it tends to show that our editors can also be impartial, and do not deserve the stigma of illiberality with which the "Observador" of New York once reproached them.

Yours, &c.

A Citizen of the United States.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 13.

Our Government has a very summary way of doing business. If a Governor of the Falkland Islands seizes three or four of our sealing vessels, a ship of war goes and seizes him—or if he happens to be missing, contents herself with carrying off the principal men of the colony, and spiking the guns designed for their defence. If the Quala Batoo-ano, on the coast of Sumatra, plunder an American boat loaded with pepper, and murder the crew, a ship of war goes and burns their town, captures their forts, and kills one hundred and fifty inhabitants. If a Mexican Government vessel plays the pirate with one of our merchantmen, a ship of war goes and seizes the said Government vessel, puts her crew in irons, and send her the United States as a lawful prize. In the mean time our relations with Buenos Ayres, Quala Batoo and Mexico, so far as we have any relations with them, are perfectly friendly, and it is by no means to be understood that these demonstrations on our part imply the contrary. We are only securing by a short process that which otherwise might require long and tedious negociations. We exact no more than is right, we being judges; and the course we pursue not only expedites the the due administration of justice, but is a saving of time and money both to ourselves and others.

It has so happened hitherto, that this summary method has been applied only to nations which cannot measure swords with us. But it may come to pass in process of time, that some vessel bearing our flag will receive indignities from a British or French cruiser, or the Governor of a British or French colony. In such case we suppose a ship of sufficient weight of metal must go and capture the said cruisers, and break up the said colonies—bringing away their principal men and spiking their guns. If the courts of St. James or Paris should complain that we are making war upon their subjects in time of peace, we should only tell them that we exacted no more than was right, and that the shortest and simplest method of obtaining justice was most in concordance with the genius of our institutions.

But to be serious. We are not without suspicion that the American Government is carrying this summary process a little too far. In the case of the Sumatra savages, with whom we have no relations, and probably never shall have, it is perhaps the only measure within our reach of obtaining redress; and the aggravated nature of the offence being in fact nothing less than rank piracy, justified severe measures. But with Buenos Ayres, of which the Falkland Island are claimed as a dependency, and with Mexico, of which the schooner Montezuma was a Government vessel, we have relations and acredited agents residing in the capitals. We know a plea may be raised of questionable jurisdiction in the case of the Falkland Islands, and of disorganization in the case of the Mexican Government, but so long as the former are claimed by Buenos Ayres, which of course holds itself responsible for the acts of the authority set over them—so long as the latter is a Government with which we hold relations, we are inclined to believe that the usual mode of obtaining redress for injuries in time of peace, viz. by remonstrances and negotiations, was the proper one to be pursued. There is a certain district on our North Eastern frontier of which the right of jurisdiction is disputed; and yet if the part of it in our possession should be invaded by Buenos Ayres in the time of peace, on whatever pretence, we should consider it an insult that could not be passed over. How would this case differ from that of the Falkland Islands? Or suppose one of our sloops of war, however villainously it had conducted towards a British merchantman, should be captured by a British cruiser, and carried to a British port as a prize; how does the reader think it would set upon a Yankee stomach? Should we not at once demand that the act be disavowed by the British Government, and the vessel restored? in neglect of which an appeal to the ultima *ratio* would be considered indispensable to the integrity of our national honour. We should very properly say to Great Britain, "If one of our Government vessels has trespassed upon the honour of your flag, or the rights of your subjects, we are willing to repair the wrong. But we do not choose to have you act as judge and executioner in a case to which we are a party. The exercise of these prerogatives by you upon an agent of our own Executive is nothing more nor less than war. If you want war, *declare* it in due form and manner; we will then be prepared to meet you." How would this case differ from that of the Montazuma?

We have thrown out these remarks on the basis of such information as we possess relating to the transactions in question. It may be that there are circumstances in both cases, an acquaintance with which would lead us to different conclusions. If there are, we shall be ready to allow them their full force, whenever they come to our knowledge. Hitherto the Government has deemed fit to observe a total silence respecting them.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON 27th OF DECEMBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Iris, Pagan,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
Schooner brig Reindeer, Owen,	M'Crackan & Jamieson,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Tampico, Weston,	Dickson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Plata, Davis,	James Miller,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Luckett,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Rodrigues and Co.	Brazil.
Barque Helvellyn, Boadle,	Horne & Alsogaray.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fairy, Stevenson,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Spencer, Thos. Spencer,	Kelshaw, Wilson & Co.,	Cape of Good Hope.
Brig Itinerant, Nicholson,	John Harratt & Sons,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for N. York, calling at Montev
Ship Isis, Cotting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for N. York, calling at Montevid.
Brig Ultima, Hinckley,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Cambrian, Goodhue,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Governor Von Scholten, Pullen,	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Do. for Havana.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Prosper, Heurteveut,	Blanc & Constantine,	Discharging.
Barque Philautrope, Goubie,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnone,	Alejandro Martinez,	Discharging.
Polacre Virtud, Gazolo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Estela Matuttina, Morice,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Ship Bannanier, Panza,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Esperanza, Puzzoli,	P. Z. Zumaran,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Schooner-brig Valiente, Quexada,	F. Berdier,	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Courier, Hinrichsen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
HANOVERIAN.		
Brig Graf Munster, Tjark Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co,	Loading for Havana.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereire,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Patache Danubio, Cardoso,	J. J. Coelho,	Brazils.
Brig Independente, Cardozo,	J. S. Monteiro,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Nuevo Yerbal, Pacheco,	C. M. Huergo,	Rio Grande.
Patache Leolinda, M. G. Championa,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Grande.
Schooner Avelino, Rodriguez,		Discharging.
Zumaca Rio de Yacuhny, J. B. de Moros,	C. Galeano,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

NONE.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVALS.

At Liverpool.

On 1st October, British brig Mary, Lee, from Buenos Ayres 8th July.

On 3d do. British brig Jarrow, Sutton, from Buenos Ayres 12th July.

At Falmouth.

On 3d October, H. B. M.'s packet Tyrian, Lt. Huskens, Commander, from Buenos Ayres 17th July, Montevideo 21st do. Rio Janeiro 7th August.

At Antwerp.

About 6th October, Argentine schooner-brig Condor, Pyott, from Buenos Ayres 15th July, Falmouth 30th September.

About 7th do. Belgian gallot Antonius, Lange, from Buenos Ayres 8th July.

About 9th October, Danish brig Charlotte, Wippell, from Buenos Ayres 8th July.

At Valparaiso.

On 27th October, Argentine brig Esperanza, Gard, from Buenos Ayres 18th September, and had sailed for Talcuhuano, to load for Buenos Ayres.

At Montevideo.

December 21.—Brazilian polacre Conception, from Rio Grande; American barque Eliza, from Salem, 20th October, bound to India, and put into Montevideo for want of water.

22d.—British brig Thames, Dempsey, from Liverpool 21st October; American brig Draco, from the Island of Mayo.

23d—H B M's ship Pylades, from Maldonado.

24—British brig Sarah, from Liverpool 4th Oct.

Sailed from Montevideo

December 20—Bremen ship Wanderer, for New York.

21st—Brazilian zumaca Guadaloupe, for Port Alegre.

22d—American schooner John Alexander, for Rio Grande; Brazilian schr.-brig Defensor Feliz, for do.

24th—American brig Sally & Esther, for Boston; Sardian brigs Correo, for Gibralta, and Penguin, for do.

H. B. M.'s packet Swallow sailed from Falmouth 6th October for Rio Janeiro, having also the mail for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, which will probably be conveyed hither from Rio Janeiro by the packet Cockatrice.

The brig Hannah, and schooner-brig Tampico, were released from quarantine on 23d inst.

The British brig Elizabeth, M'Gaa, from Buenos Ayres 19th October, was spoken on 25th ult. in lat. 12 S. lon. 29, 57, by the Tampico—all well.

The barque Flaminense, late under the Brazilian flag, has now assumed that of the Argentine Republic, and is called the Veloz Argentino, Capt. Gianello, consigned to José Gestal, and loading for Valparaiso.

H. B. M.'s ship Clio sailed from Rio Janeiro on 29th ult. supposed for the Falkland Islands direct.

A notice has been issued at the General Post-Office, London, that the mails for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres will in future be made up on the first Tuesday in every month instead of the third.

The Montevideo schooner packet Rosa is under repair at this port

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The following vessels were to have sailed yesterday, but remained wind-bound:—British brig Hartford, American ship Governor Von Scholten, do. schooner Bee, Brazilian schooner Sociedad, do. zumaca Nova Luz, and Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio.

The American brig Lady Adams, Staples, sailed from Valporaiso on 31st October for Coquimbo and the U. States.

The American ship Ulysses, Kennedy, sailed on same day for Huasco, Arica and the United States.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 29th inst.—Ship Hamilton, for Montevideo and Philadelphia.

On 31st inst.—Brig Plata, for Liverpool.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The British brig Iris, whose arrival at this port was noticed in our last, sailed from London 15th August, Dover 16th September, Montevideo 19th inst. Passengers, Messrs, George Werckley, Rosenplatt, and George Alexander, Mesdames Upton, Gowick, and 4 children.

The brig Hannah sailed from Liverpool 21st September instead of 19th, inserted by mistake.

The ship Bannanier, Pansa, whose arrival at this port was noticed in our last, sailed from Rio Janeiro 6th inst. Montevideo 18th.

December 22—Wind E.—strong in the afternoon.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

December 23.—Wind E. S. E.—nearly a gale in the afternoon.

Arrived, British schr.-brig Reindeer, Owen, from Liverpool 23d October, with general cargo, to M'Crackan & Jamieson. Passengers, Señores Ramon and Adolpho Arriola, sons of Señor José Julian Arriola, of this city. She was placed in quarantine and released on 24th, having a clean bill of health from Liverpool.

Brazilian zumaca Rio de Yacuhuy, J. B. de Moros, from Cadiz 14th September, Rio Janeiro 28th November, Rio Grande 6th inst. and Montevideo 19th, with wine and effects, to C. Galeano. She was placed in quarantine and released on 24th.

The schooner-brig Governor Rosas was under weigh this day, but anchored in the afternoon in the outer Roads.

December 24.—Wind E.—strong in the afternoon—slight rain.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Esperanza, Puzzoli, from Malaga 12th October, Gibraltar 14th do. with wine and effects, to Pedro Zaens de Zumaran. She was placed in quarantine and released on 27th.

Oriental schooner Paula, J. L. Salina, from Montevideo 23d, with 425 barrels of flour, to S. Lezica Bros.

Sailed, national schooner-brig Governor Rosas, A. W. Sheaffe, for Rio Janeiro, despatched, in ballast, by Daniel Gowland & Co.

December 25.—Wind E.

Arrived, French brig Prosper, Heurtevent, from Patagonia 17th inst. with 1,554 fanegas of salt, &c. to Blanc & Constantine. Passengers, Mons. and Madame Bibois and family, and Señor Juan Leon.

French barque Philantrope, Goubie, from Valparaiso 14th November, with 1700 fanegas of wheat, 100 do. of barley, to S. Lezica Bros. Passenger, Mr. Farnham Frye.

2 Oriental schooners and 12 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay.

December 26.—Wind N.

No arrivals nor sailings

Decemember 27.—Wind N. N. E., shifted in the evening to S.

No arrivals nor sailings.

The American schooner Bee, and Brazilian schooners Sociedad and Nova Luz, were under weigh this evening, but anchored again from head wind.

December 28.—Wind S. S. E., nearly a gale in the morning—rain in the afternoon.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 27th, to J. & S. Lyons.

The brig Hartford was under weigh this afternoon.

Accidents during the gale of 23d inst.

A boat with two men, belonging to the national schooner Star of the South (pilot-boat), capcised soon after leaving the shore. One of the men (Gerge Brittain, a native of Ireland) was drowned. The other was saved by a whale boat belonging to George, the boatman, who on observing the accident immediately pushed off in his boat with 4 men; for which service the Captain of the Port has forwarded the following letter:

MARINE OFFICE,
Buenos Ayres, December 23, 1832. }
23d year of our Liberty and 17th of the Independence of the Republic.

To the Adjutant of the Port, Major Pedro Ximeno.

The undersigned has received the communication you directed to him, and will forward it for the consideration of the Minister of the Department, desiring at the same time that you will express to the owner of the whale boat, George Goodwin, that the Government will duly appreciate the philanthropic act which he has just performed, in having so oportunely braved the danger which threatened him and saved an unfortunate man, who else would have been the victim of the fury of the waves.

God preserve the Adjutant of the Port many years.

FRANCISCO LYNCH.

The American schooner Bee parted from one anchor and slipped the other (the latter she has not been able to find), and remained under weigh until the morning of the 24th, when she again anchored in the inner Roads, having been supplied with an anchor and cable by the British brig Fairy.

THEATRE.

On the 23d inst. was performed the play of "A House to be Sold," and a farce, to a very thin house; indeed it was a disagreeable evening for the ladies to venture out, it being very dark, very windy, very dusty, and very hot.

On the 24th, a play and farce, for the benefit of Señor Roxas, *Boletero* of the theatre. This word, *Boletero*, combines the employment of "Box, book and house keeper," all of which Señor Roxas most admirably fills; therefore we regretted that he had not a more numerous attendance at his benefit. The weather was as unpropitious as on the preceding evening, yet a number of fashionable fair graced the boxes.

☞ The undersigned, passengers on board of the Argentine brig *Esperanza*, on her voyage hence to Valparaiso, beg to avail themselves of this means to return their most sincere and grateful thanks to Captain John Gard, for his gentlemanly conduct towards them, and the handsome treatment they have received during the passage. Buenos Ayres, 29th December, 1832.

SAMUEL HESSE, J. J. BANZEGAR and ...... GILLY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Institution, will be held on Wednesday, 2d January. 1833, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the School Room, No. 12, calle de Cangallo.

(By order of the Committee of Management.)

Rev. WM. BROWN, Secretary.

UNION LIBRARY & READING ROOM.

THE Subscribers are informed that the Annual Meeting will take place on Thursday Evening, 3d January, 1833, at 7 o'clock.

J. G. FAY, *Secretary.*

FOR SALE,

A TURNING APPARATUS, situate in a central part of this city and now in actual operation. The owner being about to leave this place, would dispose of it on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 76, calle de Chacabuco.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

JUST received, and for sale by the undersigned, a few casks and demijeans of superior Priorat Wine, 6 and 15 years old.

DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.
Plaza de la Victoria.

NOTT,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the calle de la Paz to calle del 25 de Mayo, immediately opposite the Commercial Reading Rooms (No. 59), where he hopes, by diligence and attention to his business, to merit a share of that patronage which has for some years enjoyed, and which he takes this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge.

THE following articles are requested to be returned to No. 59 calle del 25 de Mayo:—A drawing of the village in which Columbus was born; a Caricature entitled "Old Nick's Gatherings;" and the London newspaper *Age*, of 19th August, 1832.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,..........	114½	a	115	dollars each.
do Patriot,..........	112½	a	113	do do.
Plata Macuquina............	6¼	a	6½	do for one
Dollars, Spanish,............	6¼	a		do each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	6¼	a	6½	do do.
6 per cent. Stock, ...	45	a		per cent.
Bank Shares,................	136	a		dollars each.
Exchange on England,......	7½	a	7 3-16	per dollar.
Do on Rio Janeiro,....	340	a		per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,....	7	a		per dol.
Do on United States,..	6¼	a		d. per U, S. dol
Hides, Ox, best,............	28	a	32	dols. p. pesada.
Do country,............	26	a	28	do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	25	a	27	
Do salted,..............	21	a	22	per pesada.
Do Horse,..............	7½	a	8	dollars each.
Nutria skins,..............	55	a	60	do. per dozen
Chinchilla, ...	25	a	25½	do do.
Wool, (common,)............	8	a	11	do per arroba
Hair, long,................	22	a	26	do do.
Do mixed,..............	12	a	17	do do.
Jerked Beef,..............	14	a	15	do per quintal
Horns,....................	350	a	900	do per thousand
Flour, (N. A.,)............	105	a	110	do per barrel.
Salt,...................... on board.	10	a	12	do per fanega
Discount,..................	1¼	a	2½	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 115 dollars. The lowest price 111 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week 7 3-16 pence. The lowest ditto. 7⅛ pence.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.